## THE BLACKS.

His Future Condition in the South.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON HIS PROSPECTS.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Objects of the National Freedman's Relief Association.

#### The Maryland Apprenticeship System,

Freedman's Relief Association.

One of the most powerful engines at work in the re-organization of the social status of the South has recently en put in operation in the shape of the Freedman's reau. This bureau, at the head of which Major General O. O. Howard, recently commander of the Army of the Tennessee, has been appointed, was authorized by an act of Congress passed during the late session. The objects in attaching it to the army were twofirst, in order that the commissioners might be military men, drawing salaries from the government; and second, to give the enterprise the benefit of the system and organization incident to military control. Previously gement of negro affairs was loosely conducted by a class of men known as superintendents of freedmen. The arrangement now is to place all matters connected with freedmen in the hands of commissioners, who will be responsible to their superior officer for the manner in By a recent order of the War Department all suitable

riel of war not necessary in the army is to be turned over to the proper parties for distribution. This includes norses, mules, wagons, shovels, axes, &c., and will be a

to make the negro self-supporting.

A very important and valuable co-operating agent in ing the efforts of the Freedman's Bureau

helping along the efforts of the Freedman's Bureau is the National Freedman's Relief Association, of which Francis George Shaw is president, Joseph B. Collins, No. 40 Wall street, is treasurer, and George C. Ward chairman of the Finance Committee.

During the year 1864 the association expended \$229,000, distributed over four hundred thousand garments, and reached with supplies over two hundred thousand souls, employed one hundred and sixty teachers, agents and superintendents, and in the schools had over twenty-five thousand pupils.

The fields chiefly operated in are the valley of the Mississippi, Natchez and Vicksburg being the central points of distribution, Louisiana and New Orleans being the centre. At the last named point the association has a large orphan asylum for orphan negro children. In Florida, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine are the headquarters.

Florida, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine are he headquarters.

In South Carolina the colonies are located principally in the sea islands; in North Carolina, Roanoke Island, swbern, Beaufort, &c., and in Virginia at Norfolk. Since the close of the war the association has increased he number of its colonies, which in a short time will ustend to all parts of the South.

Necessarily attendant upon the sudden termination of lostilities has been a radical change in the relations of naster and slave. Neither know the policy of the government, and seem to be waiting for something definite. feanwhile the blacks, hitherto entirely dependent upon heir masters, are reduced to the greatest extremities of tarvation, and suffer a fearful mortality.

In order to meet the increase in the requisite outlays of the association a call has been made upon the charies of the people for funds. The following letter will give an idea of the reduced.

ARMY AND DIVISION OF WAST MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE. Al., May 16, 1865.

Mr. F. G. SRAW, President National Freedman's Relief

Association.—
Size—There are thirty thousand poor freedmen now thrown upon our hands in this State. They will be able only to get bread this year; clothing and learning must come from the government, or from the benevolent hearts of merciful loyal people. The advance of the army from Mobile upward, was the occasion for the flight of mearing the upward, was the occasion for the flight of mearing the upward, was the occasion for the flight of mearing the upward, was the occasion for the flight of mearing the upward, was the occasion for the flight of mearing the upward, was the occasion for the flight of the flight of the conting compared with this. But when I speak of the suffering endured by them, I must acknowledge that it weakens me. I am hardly able to tell it. Many have starved to death in their flight. Mothers, exhausted themselves, left their children on the roadside to dis. Soldiers have paused in their march, and with kindly souls, dug graves in which to bury them. The old laweholders, confused by the defeat of their armies, mad at the loss of "their property," impovershed and humbled, give but little mercy to the people whose lives they formerly held. I see freedinen every day who come scarred, mangled, bleeding from the brutal treatment of their oppressors. There never was presented to any people so wast a field for the exercise of senevolence as is presented here in the South to-day, to the pool Christian people of this world. Will you be kind enough simply to let these facts be known throughout the North. I am sure they will speak for themselves. I wish I add clothing for thirty thousand people at this moment.

I leave Montgomery to day, and will entered the sad lotter from there. I am in grand A.S. W. CONWAY, General Superintendent Freedmen.

The negro is one of the great questions which it has now become the duty of the country to settle forever. Slavery is dead, and upon the ruins of this last vestige of barbarism it is now the great duty of the American people to build up a race fit to enjoy the privileges of a citizenship which cannot long be withheld.

### The Negro in Tennessee.

The lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill fixing and regulating the condition of freed-men and free persons of color. It consists of sixte:n sections, which embrace the following provisions:—

men and free persons of color. It consists of sixtom sections, which embrace the following provisions:—

The first establishes the relation of matrimony among persons of color on a legal basis, but forbids marriage between a white person and a negro, mulatto or person of mixed blood. The second extends the law of divorce to colored persons. The third declares that laws in force for the benefit of married women and children shall apply to people of color, provided that colored children shall not be admitted into the same public schools with white children. The fourth section applies the laws affecting the relations of guardian and ward to colored people. The fifth and sixth sections provide that the county courts may bind out the children of free persons of color, whether they be orphans or otherwise; and they may be bound to white persons at the option of the court. The seventh section provides that no contract between a white and colored person shall be binding unless it is made in writing and witnessed by a white person. The eighth section, b sides making crimes committed by free persons of color capital in cases where they would be capital if committed by white persons, adds that a rape on a white female, under twelve years of age, will be punished with death by hanging. The ninth section declares that for all other crimes and misdemeanors free persons of color shall be tried in the same way and punished to the same extent as white persons, provided that they may be witnesses in all State cases against each other. Section tenth punishes vagrancy in free persons of color with imprisonment, after conviction before a Justice of the Peace; and on failure to pay the jail fees the culprit may be hired out to the highest bidder, after due notice. Section seven punishes with fine any housekeeper who shall harbor any vagrant negro. The twelfth section applies the Poor laws affecting white persons of color, of age, shall, immediately after the passage of the act, have their names registered in the office of the County

PETITION PROM THE COLORED CITIZENS OF TENNES-

PETITION FROM THE COLORED CITIZENS OF TENNESSEE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee—do most respectfully ask a patient hearing of your honorable body in regard to matters deeply affecting the future condition of our unfortunate and long suffering race. First of all, however, we would say that words are too weak to tell how profoundly grateful we are to the good people of Tennessee for their almost unanimous ratification of the amended constitution, by which act all the slaves in our State are declared forever free. It seems that a returning sense of justice has at length awakened the great body of the American people to make amends for the unprovoked wrongs committed against us for over two hundred years. In our new relation our responsibility and requirements are already very different to what they have heretofore been; but of this we do not complain. We are proud of the opportunity at all times, and under all circumstances, to do our uttermost in support of the government, both State and national. We know the burdens of citizenship, and are ready to bear them. We know the duties of the good citizen, and are ready to perform them cheerfully. Therefore we humbly and repectfully petition your honorable body to place us in a position in which we can discharge those duties more effectually, namely: We ask the legal right to use the elective franchise, and to testify upon oath to the truth in the several courts of our State. We do not ask for the privileges wishing to shun the obligations imposed upon us by them. More than two hundred thousand of our brethren are to day performing military duty in the ranks of the Union army, Thousands of them have already died in battle, or periabled by a cruel martyrdom for the sake of the Union, and we are ready and willing to sacrifice more. But what higher order of citizen is there than the socier? If we are called on to do military duty against the rebol armies in the field, why should we be denied the privilege

The colored man will vote by instinct with the Union party, just as uniformly as he fights with the Union army.

If colored men have been faithful and true to the government of the United States, in spite of the Fugitive Slave law, and the cruel policy often pursued toward them, will they not be more devoted to it now than ever, since it has granted them that liberty which they desired above all things? Surely, if colored here were in bondage, they will be much more devoted and watchful over her interest when elevated to the rank of freemen and voters. If they are good and law abiding citizons, praying for its prosperity, rejoicing in its progress, paying its taxes, fighting its battles, making its farms, mines, workshops and commerce more productive, why deny them the right to have a voice in the election of its rulers? \* The government has asked the colored man to fight for his preservation, and gladly has he done it. It can afford to truth him with a vote as actly as it trusted him with a bayonet.

At preson we can have only partial protection from the courts. The estimony of twenty of the most intelligent, honorable ordered of twenty colored solders, and yet their evidence would be worthless so far as the courts are concerned, and the robel would escape. A colored man may have served for years fathfully in the army, and yet his estimony in court would be received. If this order of things continue our people are destined to malignant persecution at the hands of robels and their former robellious masters, whose him the south. Every robel soldier or citizen whose arrest in the perpetration of grime they may have effected, wery white trailor whom they may have effected, were white trailor whom they may have effected, every white trailor whom they may have effected, were white trailor whom they may have effected, were white trailor whom they may have effected, were the many and the robe of the many have served to malignant persecution at the hands of robels and their former robellious masters, whose him and the

SLAVERY JUDICIALLY ABOLISHED.

THE PIRST ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPER.

The first anti-slavery newspaper ever printed in Tennessee was published by Benjamin Lundy, printer, in Greenville, East Tennessee, about the year 1815. Greenville then contained about two hundred inhabitants.

The Future of the Negro.
[From the Memphis Bulletin, May 30.]
An intelligent Southern gentleman, resident in Mississippi, has furnished the following article on a topic of special interest at the present time. We commend his suggestions as especially noteworthy as emanating from a Southern man by birth, education and continuous residence.

dence.

There is one point, however, which is referred to in this communication to which we would call special attention, and that is the intimation that wealthy land-holders, who have lost nothing by the war but their negroes, may combine—are combining—to get the services of the negroes an employe, to the end that he may be brought in debt te them at the end of every year, and of the negro as an employe, to the end that he may be brought in debt to them at the end of every year, and thus they may get his labor with less responsibility and compensation than when he was a slave. This is not the first time we have heard such an intimation. We should much lament the adoption of any such scheme. The negro has rights in his present position which no fairminded man should seek to deprive him of. Those rights are to work for a living and to enjoy the proceeds of his labor. These he must have in any condition which may be allotted him in future, and we presums the Freedmen's Bureau, of which General Howard is chief, will see that these privileges are fully accorded him. We have plenty of land to till. We need the negro's labor. In fact, the great need of the Southern States at the present time is labor. We can use profitably for both the white and black all the labor that there now is in the Southern States. When this shall cease to be the case—when the negro is no longer needed to till our fair fields—why then he may be encouraged to go over into Mexico, where his soldierly qualities may be made good use of to the driving out of the French. When that is done, as there is no prejudice against caste in that republic, the negro may rise to high poeitions in the State whose peace shall have been secured by his valor, and by intermarrying with Mexican damsels a better mon may be substituted for the present degenerated Mexicans, and a free republic established, which may remain as our next door neighbor until in the rapid growth of our great country the Anglo-Saxon race shall need a new theatre for the display of its tremendous energy and power, and then, as all history proves, the weaker race will have to get out of our way.

THE NEGRO—WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?
Two classes have changed their relationship to the govern.

our grest country the Anglo-Saxon race shall need a new theatre for the display of its tremendous energy and power, and then, as all history proves, the weaker race will have to get out of our way.

THE NORDO—WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?

Two classes have changed their relationship to the government since the product of the country stupened by the sudden transition from slavery to freedom. All seem willing and seen anxious to talk about and suggest policies to be pursued towards the late rebal, and no one fears undue excitement from the discussion of them. But as soon as the negro's case is mentioned all raise their hands in holy horror and cry out against creating excitement. Why not excite this subject? Who are we afraid of? Certainly not the vanquished rebel nor the liberated African.

At a public meeting held by the old citizens of this section not long ago the negro question was dropped like a poisonous serpent. Some knowing ones attributed their great aversion to the discussion of that question to a latent spark of disjustify, and said that they still higher. That persons in that it of slaped to continue the negro as a laborer for their promain interest cannot be doubted, but that a disloyal sentiment prompted the desires in our probable. A great number of the people in the Northern States seem to be actuated by the same notive, if we are to judge from their carefully worded sentences about disposition of the African race if colonized to themselves. Manufacturers East and producers West imagins that if the negro is put to himself he will not require their assistance as heretofore in furnishing him with implements and subsistence in exchange for sugar, rice and cotton. Therefore we find an unwillingness at the North, notwithstanding it boasted distincers and producers West imagins that if the negro is put to himself, and controlled by them, and the received of the second of t

were not even questioned.

The Negro Apprenticeship System in Maryland.

DECISION OF JUDGE BOND, SUSTAINING THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

[From the Baltimore American, May 29.]

On Sabrday morning Hon. Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, delivered an opinion in the matter of the habeas corpus vs. John W. Perry, Jessee A. Dashiell, Samuel C. Dashiell and others, of Somerset county, who "held to service," against the wishes of their parents, several colored children between the ages of four and fourteen years, who were slaves at the time of the adoption of the present constitution of the State, and whom the parties above named had had indentured to them as apprentices by the Orphans' Court of said county, in order to hold them until they are twenty-one years of age. These children had been bound out since the adoption of the new constitution to their former masters, under the old negro apprentice law, which, it is now decided, is abolished as an involuntary servitude. The decision of the Judge remands the children to the custody of their parents, he considering the "apprenticeship" proposed nothing but "slavery," which the constitution has abolished.

Negro Suffrage in North Carolina.

[From the Raleigh Progress, May 31.]

We have not hesitated to declare our gratification at the freedom of the negro, and to express the opinion that tho people of North Carolina would ratify at the ballot box the proclamation of the President, and the order of General Schofield issued in pursuance thereof. We are glad that the negro is free on his own account, and we are glad on our own account. We believe, as did our great and good Gaston, that African slavery is a curse to any people—that it destroys the energies of the non-slaveholding whites, keeps them in irnorance and retards the development of the resources of the country—and that the sooner a people who have it get clear of it the better. The negro is freedom will better his condition or not is a problem which he has got to work out; but so sure are we that the white masses are to be elevated—that a new field of moral and intellectual culture, as well as material prosperity, is to be opened up to them by the inauguration of free labor, that we would not restore him to his former status if in our power to do so. \* \* At present we are sure that there is not a single man in the State in favor of allowing him to vote; and any attempt on the part of the general government to force it upon us would seriously interfere with that fraternal, sympathetic affection so necessary between the people of the different States and sections to secure a union of hearts as well as a union of ctates.

A Fernandina (Fla.) correspondent of the Boston Adertiser relates the following as having occurred on the

recent visit of Chief Justice Chase to that place:—
His Honor, the Chief Justice, having been informed
that Mr. Adolph Mot had been duly elected Mayor of the
city by ballots of both white and colored citizens, but had
not yet been sworn into office, signified his willingness to
administer the oath. Accordingly repairing to the office
of the Collector of Customs, the oath was duly drawn up
and engrossed by Deputy Collector W. B. C. Duryce, and
in the presence of Major General Gillmore and the seveal military officers of the port, the oath of office was
solemnly administered to the Mayor. "Gentlemen," said
Mr. Chase, "I am about to administer the oath of office
to the first Mayor of a city elected by white and colored
voters in the State of Florida."

Negro Suffrage in Connecticut. The following is an extract from the speech of Hon. H

Representatives on the passage of the constitutional amendment allowing negro suffrage:

Mr. Spraker—As a member of this House, I deem it wise at this time to let the the people of Connecticut—the white voters of Connecticut—decide whether they will accept this amendment or not. Therefore, for that reason alone, if there were no other, I would vote "yea" on the question now before the House. As one of the people, I would vote for the amendment, because I am in favor of abolishing slavery in Connecticut. Whether we can reach it here, and I am in favor of cutting it up here, root and branch. You say that slavery has been abolished in this State. I deny it. The negro in Connecticut is tolerated—he is not free. Reluctantly you have yielded to the slave, one after another, some of the attributes of a free man; the most precious of them all you still refuse him. You no longer whip him; you no longer sell him; you no longer refuse to let him eat his own bread in the sweat of his own brow; but that great right which is the essence of citizenship in a free commonwealth; that right which is the defence and guarantee of all others; the right to be, as a man, absolutely equal to every other man before the law; the right to exert the influence of a free man in the choice of his own rulers, and in moulding the laws by which he is governed—this right you still refuse to deliver to the black man. Therefore I say he is not yet free.

Views of the Southern Press.

slave labor.

THE NEGRO'S PRÖSPECTS.

From the Richmond Commercial Bulletin, May 23.1

No humane man can fall to have a deep interest in these. It is a great mistake to suppose that the respectable people of the mist act of the tool of the act of the colored rate is a smitiment in the rating the fon to feel it as attempts as the most scale as a continuous.

Hatred of the colored rate is a smitiment of the colored rate in the colored rate is a smitiment of the colored rate in the colored rate is a smitiment of the colored rate in the colored rate is a smitiment of the colored rate in the colored rate is a smitiment of the colored rate in the colored rate is a smitiment of the colored rate in the colored rate is a smitiment of the colored rate in the colored rate is a state of pupiling which shoulded demands constant superintendence and coercion. They know that nothing but the most streamous industry can preserve the blacks from starvation, and that even industry, in many cases, will prove unavailing. The officers insist that they shall not congregate in the cities, leaving the lands, on the produce of which their subsistence depends, uncultivated. They will not permit them to lounge about the streets in complete dideness, but compel them to find some employment. Where they are unable to work, or to find work, they have furnished them provisions. These regulations should be enforced strictly, but not harsbly not cruelly.

Southern men, and, indeed, all men, should earnestly aid in their execution, as affording the only security against a pauperism hitherto unknown in this country and confined to the dense populatily and the surface of the rate. The provisions of the provisions are consistent on reference that these wise measures should succeed, and finally enable those who have been his past opinions, must desire that these wise measures should succeed, and finally enable tho

accs of interest and position, than that by Northern I. It may take some little time to learn to approce the fact that all are equally free; but that one conced, his best and truest friend will be of Southern h. Whether voting would be a privilege to him is biful; some of our best white men have for years clically denied that it is so to them. Possibly the set in making him a voter is to make him an instruct of good to others, not to himself.

object in making him a voter is to make him an instrument of good to others, not to himself.

BENEPITS OF PREE LABOR IN KENTUCKY.

[From the Louisville Journal, June 3.]

We fully appreciate the annoyances which the slaveholding families of Kentucky have been and are subjected
to by the present shattered condition of the slave system
in the midst of us. We have shared the common trouble
to a large extent and know its whole nature. It is, therefore, from the standpoint of one who is a sufferer from
existing evils in Kentucky that we write. We are passing through a revolution in our labor system, and until
that revolution itself shall be ended, and a new system
adopted in place of the old one, we are bound to endure
the present daily annoyances. We have felt for months
that the surest and readiest mode of getting rid of our
troubles is to recognize at once the inevitable liberty of
the slaves and proceed with the inauguration of the free
labor system throughout the State. Let the maintenance of all laborers, white and black
depend upon their own personal exertions, with compensation, instead of upon the relations of master and slave,
and the existing difficulties can be overcome. There are
thousands of valuable negro laborers in the State who are
daily taking advantage of the present opportunity for
escaping from even the appearance of slavery, the loss of
whose service is sorely felt in every neighborhood, who
would remain at home with their old masters if a clear
assurance of freedom and compensated labor were given
them. The sconer the negroes are set free, as we know
they are all destined at last to be, the sconer will they
learn the important lesson of self-dependence, and when
that lesson shall be learned they will gradually and certanily, if not rapidly, settle down into pesceful and useful labor.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

that lesson shall be learned they will gradually and certainly, if not rapidly, settle down into peaceful and useful labor.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Raleigh Standard, June 1.]

The sudden, immediate abolition of slavery has transformed into wastes plantations that were once gardens. Bewildered by the novelty of freedom, able-bodied slaves have ceased to work. Leaving the weak and the infirm, the women and children, as a burden to those who formerly owned them, the strong and stalworth have compregated in the towns, their definition of freedom embracing but two ideas—the one, license not to work; the other, gratuitous rations from the United States commissariat. Orders have been issued prohibiting the gathering of negroes in the vicinage of towns, and also fixing a time at which the gratuitous distribution of rations shall cease; but hese have had no effect as yet in lessening the evil, or disabusing the minds of the negroes so recently emanipated of the fallacy to which they cling so tenaciously—that the power which has freed them will continue to support them in utter indolence. This state of things, so far as the negroes are concerned, must necessarily result in lawlessness and indiscriminate thieving on their part, or else they must suffer. Their former owners would willingly, in a majority of instances, secure their return to labor by offers of fair remuneration; but from what we can learn, efforts to this out meet with but little success. Surely in the present condition of affairs—stinted themselves and with prospects meager indeed—it were hard to require our farmers to maintain those negroes who are now a burthen, while deprived altogether of the labor of those who are able to work. For the present we must all do the best we can, avail ourselves of the labor of those who are able to work. For the present must be supported and remuneration of civil authority for an amelioration of our affairs. Doubtless one of the carliest benefits which will accrue to our people from the thorough

Visit to the Old Camps of the Army of the Potomac,

Our City Point Correspondence. CITY POINT, Va., May 20, 1865. THE ARMY LINE BAILROAD,

Railroad to Humphrey's station, near Hatcher's fun, is now being torn up and its available material brought here for shipment. This road, so long the line of sup-ply for the Army of the Potomac, following it in its left flank" journey around Petersburg, it will be recollected, was built early last fall by the military railroad construction corps. It extends from a point on the railroad, three and a half miles east, to Hatcher's run, about the same distance west of Petersburg, thus making a half circle around it on the south, nearly fourteen miles in extent, and with a varied distance from the city of three to five miles. Throughout its whole length it lies about half a mile to the rear of our main line of works for the investment of Petersburg, and directly through the winter camps of that army.

A ride over this road, afforded by a train going up for A flee over this road, another to what it is not the road in the r me, at different points along its route.

ground giving evidence of a weak attempt at cultivation, a blue smoke occasionally to be seen curling up from the empty barrel used to top out the chimney of a soldiers' lead a most disconsolate life, little signs of vitality remain over this dreary waste. Widespread desolation reigns unbroken for a space of nearly twenty miles in length, and four to six in breadth. Long lines of breastworks, with intermediate forts, and great stretches o cordurey roads, lasting monuments of long, weary months of hard work, accomplished by our faithful and hardy soldiers, form the outlines of the picture, and intermin able groups of vacant, unroofed log tenements furnish

the filling up.

The country here is nearly level. A slight elevation a The country here is nearly level. A slight elevation at Warren station, along which runs the old line of the Weldon Railroad, affords the most extensive view to be had at any one point, except from the tall frame lookout constructed for that purpose. In the entire absence of timber, cut for soldiers' fires, the eye takes in from that locality the whole stretch of sandy plain from the lower and of the cavairy camp, a mile or more east of the Jorusalem plank road, west to Hatcher's run, ten miles, and from away beyond our works down towards Potersburg, half way to Reams' station, south nearly as great a distance. Probably nowhere in the track of the armies, can a spot of like extent, more completely "subjugated" than this be found.

ANDERS' STATION.

where at one time the lamented general whose name it bears had the pretties headquarter camp in either army, and down over the sloping fields, where all winter long stood the artillery and wagon trains of the Ninth corps, a surprising crop of winter wheat is now out in full head, giving promise of a yield at least worth harvesting. It is probably the product of a crop then nearly ready for gathering, tredden in on our first occupancy of the place, nearly a year ago.

AN EXAMDE'S STATION.

So named from its proximity at that time to army head-quarters, the little Gothic charch of the Christian Commission, that beautiful gom of rustic art, so much admired here, and so offici charch of the Christian Commission, that beautiful gom of rustic art, so much admired here, and so offici charch of the Christian Commission, that beautifully gom of rustic art, so much admired here, and so offici charch of the Christian Commission, that beautifully stands and the stateful rustle pulpit, which has been carried North with a view to enhance the resources of the Commission for doing good by its exhibition or sale.

A mile further on we pass through the deep cut, and away to the right, in full view, is the rebel fort whence issued those drawn bear to the feet of the place of the commis Warren station, along which runs the old line of the Weldon Railroad, affords the most extensive view to be had at any one point, except from the tall frame lookou

Petersburg and the valley of the Appomattox; but as the rails had already been removed from this end of the road and the day too warm for a further walk, we returned to the train at Warren, well satisfied that, unless taken in hand by Northern enterprise, it will be a long time before presperous farming and inviting homes are restored to this blighted land.

### THE NAVY.

Visit of Secretary Welles and Postmaster Dennison to Charleston and Savannah.

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE FLEET

The Winona, Ethan Allen, Emma Henry, Gemsbok and Other Vessels of Admiral Dahlgren's Fleet Coming North.

THE PONTIAC AT NEWPORT, R. I.

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31, 1866.

er Santiago de Cuba arrived in this barbo Dennison, their families and friends. On Monday salute of fifteen guns was fired from all the vessels of style. Conspicuous for the splendor of their dress were the John Adams, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Alvin Phinney, and the Mary Sanford, Acting Master Z. Kempton. The flagship of the Secretary, the Santiago de Cuba, Captain O. S. Glisson; the flagship of Admiral tenant W. T. Gillespie; the Pawnee, Lieutenani William Whitehead; the Bibb, Captain C. O. Bou-telle, of the Coast Survey; the Cimeron, Commander E. Thompson; the Donegal, Acting Master George H. Avery, and the Potomska, Acting Master Monitors and the tugs of the fleet.

On board the Pawnee the Secretary and the Post the officers of the fleet, including the entire staff of the

the officers of the fleet, including the entire staff of the commanding Admiral. They also visited the fortifications and other objects of interest.

On Tuesday the Secretary and Postmaster General visited Port Royal, accompanied by Admiral Dahlgren and staff. To-day they proceed to Savannah.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN COMING NORTH.

This long expected visit having been made, it is rumored that Admiral Dahlgren will be relieved without further delay, he having been in command of this squadron two years continuously, and having signified his desire to be relieved to the Department. It is expected that he will proceed North in the Fawnee on the 10th proximo.

his desire to be relieved to the Department. It is expected that he will proceed North in the Pawnee on the 10th proximo.

\*\*MAYY VESSELS COMING NORTH.\*\*

The Stonewall fever having subsided, there will be another fiset sent North from this squadron. The Winons, Pontiac, Ethan Allen, Emma Henry, Gemsbok and others sailed for northern ports last week. The Donegal, Potomska, Norwich, Mingor, Cimeron, Wissahickon, Mary Sanford and others will now follow them. Nothing will shortly remain of this squadron, save the iron-clads, the tugs and a few supply ships and store ships, nothing more being now needed.

\*\*\*MW LIGHTSHIP.\*\*

The quondam robel despatch steamer Lady Davis, the same vessel which carried the Charleston authorities and foreign consuls to Port Royal to see the fleet of Admiral Dupont beaten and driven off, and which returned with the news that Dupont had actually captured Port Royal, has lately been anchored near the wreck of the iron-clad Weelawken as a lightship. Captain Jacob Misdorf, formerly of the schooner George Chisholm, has the charge of her.

THE S. W. PERSTON,
the huge torpedo boat, which fell into our hands at the
time of the ovacuation, and which was intended to run
the blockade, has been put undor repair, and will be sent
North. From respect to the late Lieutenant S. W. Preston, who was killed at Fort Fisher, and who was once
upon Admiral Dahlgren's staff, this craft has been named
the S. W. Preston by the Admiral.

Our Savannah Correspondence.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain Glisson, conveying Secretary Welles and party, arrived at Tybee, a the mouth of the river, this morning. She was convoyed by the United States steamer Donegal, having on board by the United States steamer Donegal, having on board Admiral Dahlgren and his staff. At Tybec the Secretary's party embarked, with the Admiral, upon the navy tug Geranium, of lighter draught, and reached the city at about eleven o'clock in the morning. The shipping at the wharves was gaily dressed in bunting in honor of the arrival of Secretary Welles, and gave to the dingy docks an unwonted gala appearance. The party preceded in carriages from the steamers to the Pulaski House, whence they are soon to start for a tour of sight-seeing through our beautiful city, which now is looking its lovellest in its summer garb of foliage.

General Gillimore and staff, with the post band from Hilton Head, also arrived in Savannah this morning.

Into a Loyal Iron-Clad. OUR NORFOLK CORRESPONDENCE NORPOLK, Va., June 1, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL IRON-GLAD COLUMNIA. A few days ago the United States gunboat Vanderbill Captain Pickering, arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard having in tow the rebel iron-clad ram Columbia, which was accidentally sunk by the rebels on the 12th of January last, by striking on a sunken wreck as she was coming out of dry dock, where the rebels had her to com plete the finishing touches. Soon after the evacuation of Charleston, Rear Admiral Dahlgren visited this ram and determined to raise her. Lieutenant Commar Mathews, Fleet Engineer Danby, Lieutenant George W. Hayward, Chief Engineer Kiersted and a number of junior officers were detailed for that duty. On the 25th of Ap bis floated. On the 1st of May she was towed down to the wharves of the Northeastern depot, and every exertion made for a passage North. Volunteer Lieutenani Churchill, with a corps of divers, rendered valuable assistance in stopping the leaks in the bottom of the Columbia. The steamer Vanderbilt was ordered to Charleston by the Navy Department to tow this formidable monster North, and on the 23d uit, her engines being in working order and feasible repairs made, the Columbia steamed over the bar, was taken in tow of the Vanderbilt, and started on her Northern journey. The weather was all that could be desired during the passage, and with the exception of drawing the seizings of the hawser and getting adrift on the 24th, not the slightest accident occurred to mar the trip. The Columbia reached Fortress Monroe on the 25th uit., after a passage of fity-six hours from Charleston bar. The Solumbia is a present lying off the drydock of the The Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the The Columbia and the drydock of the The Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the The Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the The Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the The Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the The Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the The Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a present lying off the drydock of the Columbia is a his floated. On the 1st of May she was towed down to th

of fifty-six hours from Charleston bar. Thus has the noble ship Vanderbilt again demonstrated her wonderful sailing qualities.

The Columbia is at present lying off the drydock of the Gosport Navy Yard, in company with the Albermarie, Lady Davis and Atlanta—all of them monuments of Southern enterprise in improvising a navy. The following is an accurate description of the vessel:—Length on deck, 216 feet; beam, 51 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 15 feet. She carries eight guns, fighting two forward and three on broadside. She has two high pressure, horizontal, direct acting engines, and in smooth water is capable of steaming six knots an hour. Her plating consists of six-inch wrought iron on casemates, and two and a half inches on her knuckle and deck, steers well, and turns with great facility. The rebels thought very highly of this ram, and rated her equal, if not superior, to the Tennessee.

The officers of the Columbia are all veterans of the South Atlantic squadron, and have richly earned the distinction of bringing this valuable prize north. Her list of officers was published in the Herallo of the 1st inst.

The United States steamer Pontiac, double-ender, four-teen guns, arrived at Newport, R. I., at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst, three days and s half from Charleston, S. C., for repairs. She has been attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron since she went in commission last July, and has been doing duty at Charleston, Boyd's creek, Savannah and othe

places. This vessel assisted Slocum's wing of Sherman's army in its movements last January up the Savannah river as far as Sister's ferry, where the crossing was made, and is mentioned in General Sherman's official made, and is mentioned in General Sherman's official reports.

The Pontiac brought up the rebel torpedo boat Gnat from Charleston, with torpedoes, &c.

The following is a list of her officers:—
Lieutenant Commander—Stephen B. Luca.

Acting Masters—George F. Winslow and S. K. Luce.

Acting Masters—George F. Winslow and S. K. Luce.

Acting Ensigns—John Ross, Elijah M. Clark and James

E. Carr.

Assistant Surgeon—John W. Coles.

Acting Assistants Paymoster—Henry T. Skelding.

Captain's Clerk—Francis Hamilton.

Puymaster's Clerk—Francis Hamilton.

Surge.n's Steward—B. O'Brien.

Engineers—Second Assistants, Francis Corwin, Cipriano
Andrade and Henry T. Bradford; Third Assistants, James

G. Littig and L. W. McNeil.

Second Lieutenant of Marines—James B. Broese.

Mate—Edwin L. Keinp.

at Washington.

The United States steamer Commodore Reed afrived at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a day or two since, to go out of commission. The Commodore Reed is under the command of Lieutenant Commander E. Hooker,

commanding the First division of the Potomac flotilia, and has been very active on the Rappahannock river, scarcely a week having transpired that she has not been in some skirminh. But has been connected, too, with all the important raids on both the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. On his way to the Navy Yard Capitain Hooker anchored his ship at Mount Vernon, and gave all his officers and men an opportunity to visit the tomb and home of Washington—a fit closing scene for the war. Acting Volunteer Licutenant Commander—Edward Hooker.

Hooker.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—Edward Shurtloff.

Acting Pirel Amidian Engineer—A. K. Gaul.

Acting Assistant Formaster—J. D. Duffield.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. J. Duffield.

Acting Ensigns—Chas. H. McClellan, E. K. Howland,

John E. Smith.

Engineers—Acting Third Assistants, George Smith,

Wm. G. Vernon, John M. Allan, M. J. Wallace.

Mules—Slias E. Conkey, Andrew Kirk, Benj. F. Hatch.

Captain's Clerk—D. H. Richardson.

The Employment of Mechanics in Navy

The Employment of Mechanics in Navy
Yards, &c.

The Navy Department, under date of May 25, has ordered, in accordance with the resolution of Congress
"encouraging the employment of disabled and discharged
soldiers," that preference shall be given to such persons
as have been honorably discharged from the Navy and
Marine corps, and especially to those who have been
wounded or disabled, provided they are capable of performing satisfactorily the duties required of them.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 10-6 P. M There was a moderately active stock market at bette prices at the first board to-day. New York Centra higher than at the second board yesterday Eric 1%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1%, Fort Wayne 1%, Reading 1%, Illinois Central 2%, Rock Island 1. Atla Mail was 1½ lower. Government securities were heavy. Coupon five-twenties declined ½. At the open board at one o'clock the market was strong, and a general advance took place. New York Central sold at 92%, Eric vance took place. New York Central sold at \$2\%, kiel-77\%, Hudson River 104\%, Reading 93\%, Mich-gan Southern 62\%, Michigan Central 110, Ill-nois Central 123\%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 63\%, Rock Island 98\%, Cumberland 40\%, Quicksilver 61\%. Afterwards on the street the market was a shade lower, but it closed firm. The transactions were not large, owing to here were Erie 77%, New York Central 91%. Reading 94%, Hudson River 104%, Illinois Central 123, Michigan Southern 62%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 63%, Rock Island 98%, Northwestern 24%. Government securities were rather weak and securities in Europe. It is argued by some that their advance on the London Stock Exchange to 67% was owing to purchases on American account, aided by the news of the decline of gold to 128%. That three or four millions or more have been returned here ady is car-tain, and several millions more are expected to arrive. It is also argued by the same parties that the European holders of these bonds—who for the most part boughs them at a very low price, comparatively—say forty cents and that upon the news of the advance in the gold preand that upon the news of the advance in the gold pre-mium reaching Europe quotations there for the bonds will be likely to sympathize. On the other hand, some look for an advance in Europe in consequence of the en-couraging aspect of our political affairs, and maintain that as five-twenties would show a very small profit on their importation at the present prices current here, and then with gold at 153 that, therefore, there is little or no prospect of their fur-ther return, and that a market may soon spring up ther return, and that a market may soon spring up nowever, is not to transfer its indebtedness to foreign bondholders—which only exposes our finances to dan-ger—but to encourage a legitimate export trade, which cannot be done till our supplies of breadstuffs and here, and make their shipment to a foreign market profitable. A rise in the gold premium might tempora-rily produce the same effect as more abundant supplies

which we may look forward to, be enabled to turn th tide of trade in our favor. At the same time we may of a coin currency. When once we have increased our specie to a point which will enable us to change from over exports will be immaterial to us, as the former will tend to the development of our industrial resources, and the increase of the customs revenue, while as a gold producing country we shall be more favorably situated than perhaps any other nation. But meanwhile we have to pass through a prolonged period of embarrass-ment, and, financially, we shall have to resort to the merest makeshifts and be prepared, among other dan-gers, to bear the brunt of a sudden return of our securities from Europe whenever caprice or necessity impels the foreign holders to do so; and herein lies one of the great evils of our public debt being held largely abroad.

Although the volume of business on the Stock Exchange is not very large, nor likely to be so during the summ months, there is a more general disposition to operate for a rise than has shown itself for some weeks. But the rise cannot progress beyond a certaint point, in the absence of a larger amount of outside specu-

n rendering prices payable in specie. But if prices

it has not always happened that the produce markets have sympathized closely with the rice and fall of gold, the

latter particularly, and the probability is that as the prices of produce have not fallen in proportion to the

appreciation of the currency, that they would not ac-

tively sympathize with a comparatively trifling advance. Hence with gold at 150 our exports of produce might be

stimulated, and at the same time foreigners might be more disposed to purchase our bonds. This, however,

here payable in currency advanced in the same rati

opening quotation was 137%, which was followed by a relapse to 137%, but it quickly recovered, and at five P. M. 1375 was bid. The shipment of specie aggregated \$1,783,202, of which the Helvetia took \$155,000, the Teutonia \$693,351, and the City of Baltimore \$934,851. Foreign exchange has been firm but quiet. Bankers ask 110% a 110% for their sixty days bills.

Money continues in abundant supply at five per cent on governments and other first class securities. Exceptional transactions have occurred at four and six.

The following additional national banks were autho-Capital.
\$125,000
100,000
200,000
200,010
100,100
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102,000
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150,000
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100,000

Name.	New Paltz, N. Y
Auguenot	New Paltz, N. Y
Uncas	Norwich, Conn
First	Morristown, N. Y
City	Binghamton, N. Y
The National Ban	k of Wilmington, Penn
<b>Burlington County</b>	Medford, N. J
Waverley	Waverley, N. Y
First	New Milford, Conn
Rockport	Rockport, Mass
National	Middlebury, Vt
Leather Manufact	urers'. New York
Merchants'	Burlington, Vt
Tanners'	Catskill, N. Y
First	Woodbury, N. J
National	Poultney, Vt
Central	Lynn, Mass
National Tradesm	an New Haven, Conn
Mahaive	Gr't Barrington, Mass
National	Stanford, Ky City of B'tleCr'k, Mich
Firms	Wakefield, R. I
Wakeneid	Dischartens Mass
worcester County	Blackstone, Mass Saugerties, N. Y
Saugernes	Camden, N. J
National State	North Adams, Mass.
Adams	Port Deposit, Md
National Mohawk	River. Fonda, N. Y

Total.....Previously authorized..... Whole number of banks to date, 1,212, with a total capital of ... \$288,971,020
Amount of currency issued to national banks for week ... 2,835,170
Previously issued ... 132,472,690 Total to date.....

The following national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money:—First, Newport, R. I.; First, Manchester, N. H.; First, Harrisburg, Pa.; Venango, Franklin, Pa.; National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C.; Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as fol-

The Ottawa Copper Mining Company of Boston has